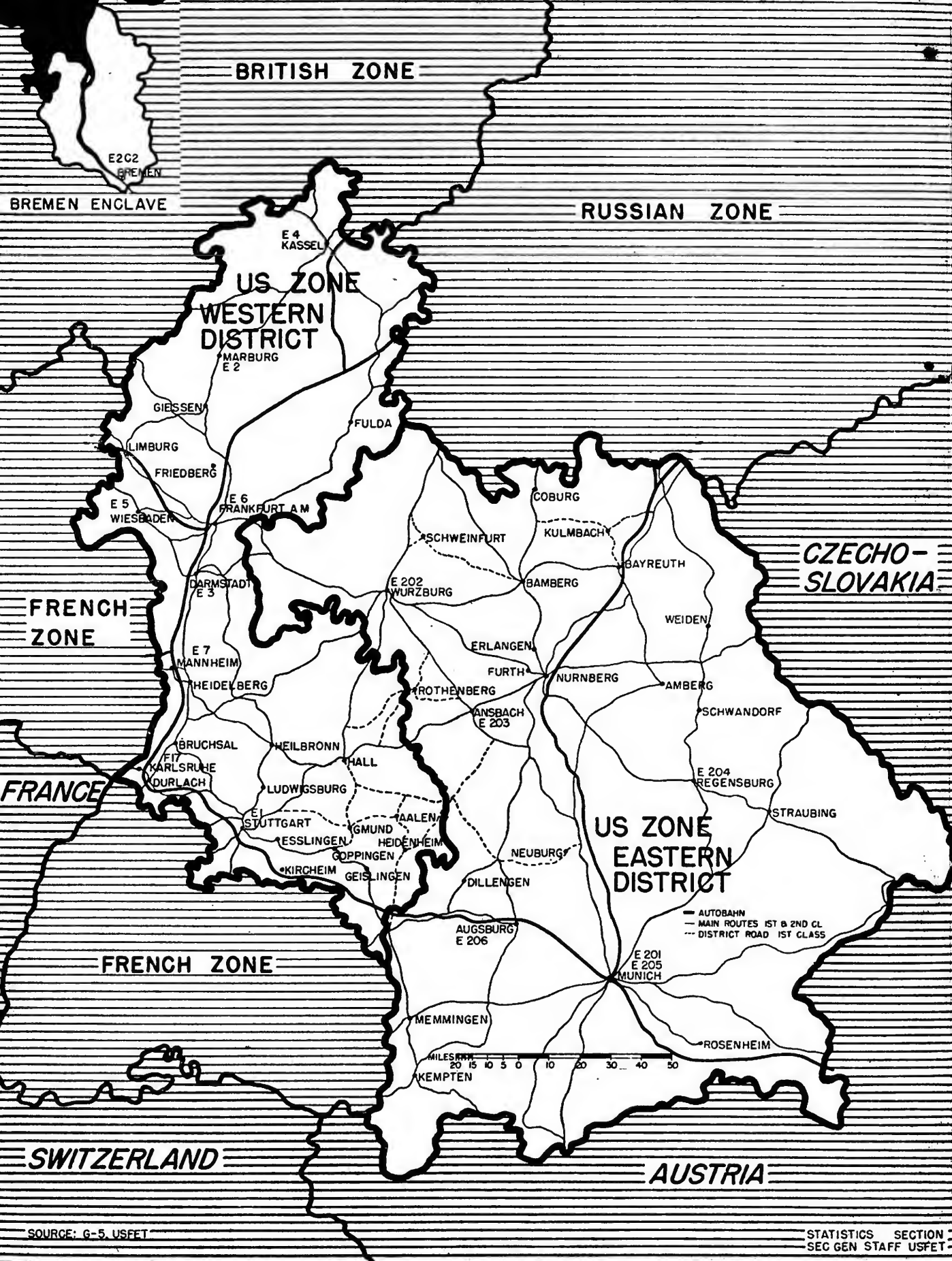


MILITARY GOVERNMENT  
WEEKLY  
INFORMATION BULLETIN



OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT CHIEF OF STAFF  
G-5 DIVISION  
USFET

REPORTS AND INFORMATION BRANCH



No. 8 — 15 SEPTEMBER 1945

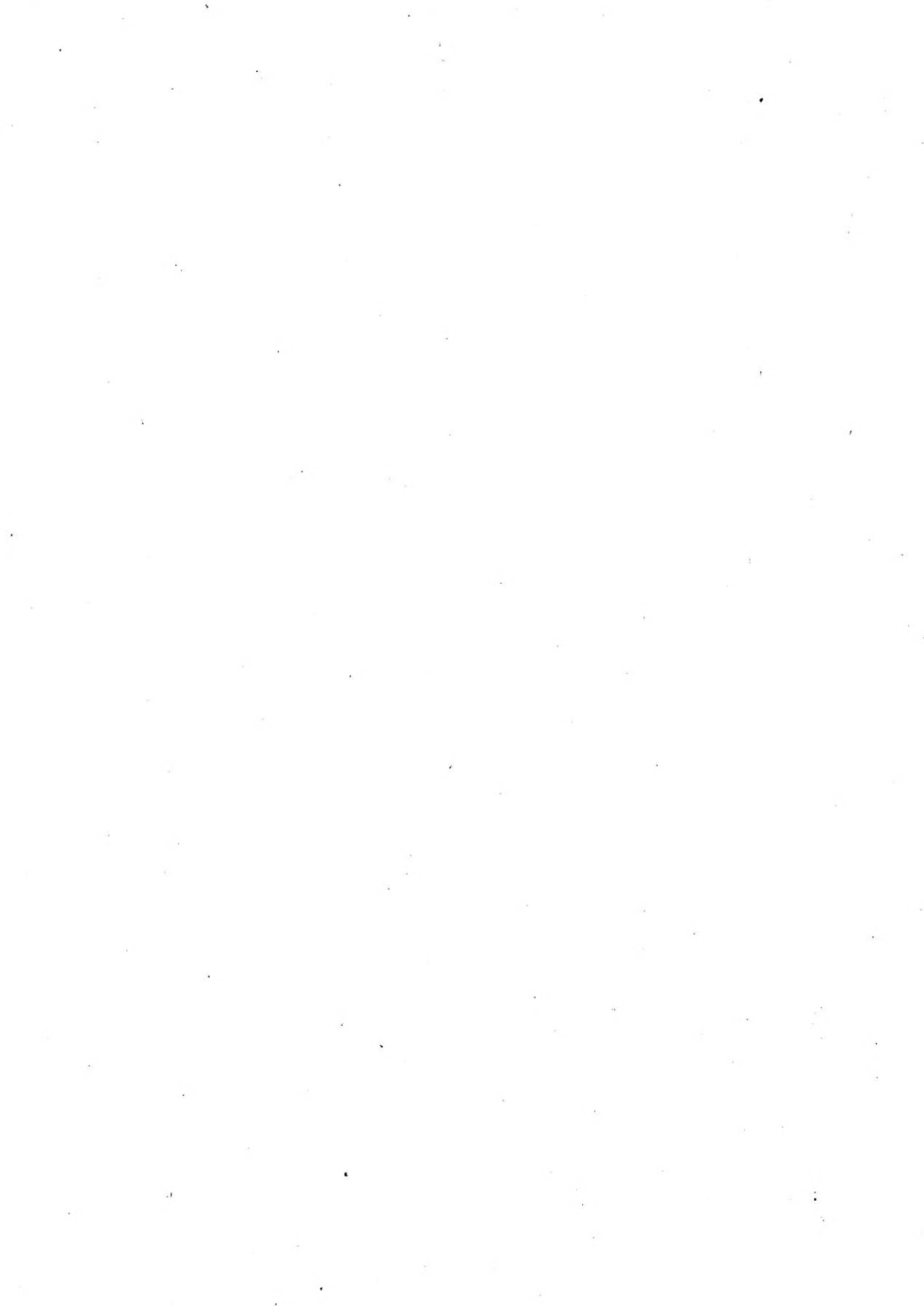
**MILITARY GOVERNMENT**

**WEEKLY**

**INFORMATION BULLETIN**

OFFICE OF THE  
ASSISTANT CHIEF OF STAFF  
G-5 DIVISION  
USFET

REPORTS AND INFORMATION BRANCH



# CONTENTS

	PAGE
Contributions to the Bulletin . . . . .	4
Opening Remarks by General of the Army Eisenhower . . . . .	5
HIGHLIGHTS OF POLICY . . . . .	6
Military Government Directives and Instructions Issued this Week . . . . .	6
Removal of Nazis and Militarists . . . . .	7
US Organization for Military Government in Germany	10
Reorganization of German Private Welfare Agencies . . . . .	12
The Battle for Health . . . . .	13
GENERAL . . . . .	15
British Appointments . . . . .	15
Coal Shipments Up . . . . .	15
Back to Forty Hours . . . . .	15
Military Uniforms Prohibited . . . . .	16
Marburg Medical School to Open . . . . .	16
Beer For Berlin . . . . .	16
GERMAN REACTIONS . . . . .	17
Danger of Nazi Solidarity in Small Towns . . . . .	17
Qualified Approval of Denazification: Three Opinions	18
LESSONS FROM OPERATIONS . . . . .	20
PRESS COMMENTS . . . . .	22
Denazification Backed by US Press . . . . .	22
Handling of DPs . . . . .	23
War Criminals . . . . .	23
Report from Japan . . . . .	24
Random Comments . . . . .	24
QUERIES . . . . .	26
PERSONAL DATA . . . . .	27

# CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE BULLETIN

The Weekly Information Bulletin has but a single purpose: to assist Military Government personnel in their daily work and to facilitate the exchange of ideas and experience among them. Most of the material published so far has been prepared by officers from this Headquarters.

Although articles on general policy have been written by staff personnel, very often field problems demand a specific local interpretation. The Highlights of Policy section of the Bulletin is open to the detachments for articles concerning the application of current policies to local problems, or any other subject within the scope of this Bulletin. Original articles will be credited to the individual author if desired.

Views and comments on subjects of interest to Military Government will be welcomed, for it is desired that the Weekly Information Bulletin reflect the knowledge and views of all who are engaged in this task.

# Opening Remarks by General of the Army Eisenhower

Military Government Conference, Headquarters, USFET, 27 August 1945

THE main thing I want to say to the Officers attending this Conference on Military Government Policies is that everybody engaged in Military Government must understand exactly what we are doing in Germany. The fighting is over. That was the reason until May 8th for the army being here. Now the American Army is here for no other reason than to support Military Government in Germany. We must always remember that and always keep our objective in front of us. I want no question about that in anybody's mind. That is the basic reason for the army being here and that is what we expect of it.

Primarily, of course, the army's role is that of furnishing that power which makes the edict of our Military Government effective. But beyond that there will be many ways in which Military District Commanders and other Commanders can assist Military Government, just as we did during the fighting. I want the maximum of coordination to exist.

The Army Commanders have shown their interest in the complete denazification and demilitarization of all German agencies in the American Zone. Certain questions have arisen concerning this and some are very serious. With respect to complete denazification and complete demilitarization, I know questions will be raised at this conference. We must not turn from the main objective. We must get everybody tainted with Nazism out of every organization. If for no other reason, we must remember we have to recognize the public demand in the United States

and in the rest of the democratic world for complete denazification. In doing our job we must accept the difficulties that inevitably result from our policy of denazification.

With respect to the Army Commanders' job in Military Government, I want Military Government Detachments visited by Army Commanders just as they visited their divisions and regiments during the fighting. Each of the men in those Detachments is doing an important job. They must be visited frequently, particularly to give the Army Commanders a chance to see that his responsibilities are being correctly viewed and carried out. The Army Commanders must keep in the closest possible contact with their Detachments. This is the only way they can know exactly what is going on.

In dealing with the Bürgermeister in the local communities of the American Zone we have had instances of confusion. The Army Commander should designate one man as head of a Military Government Detachment and no other person should give the Bürgermeister instructions. If the Bürgermeister believes for one second that three or four people can give conflicting orders, we are going to have lack of respect toward us and lack of responsibility on the German side. If the detachment commander gives erroneous orders all the time there is only one answer: the one familiar under combat conditions. Division Commanders should not run in and give orders: let's not have any confusion on that point.

We are here to make Military Government work.

## HIGHLIGHTS OF POLICY

### MILITARY GOVERNMENT DIRECTIVES AND INSTRUCTIONS ISSUED THIS WEEK

Each week, there will appear on this page a complete list of directives and instructions issued to Military Government in the field. This list is published for the information of all field personnel.

Section XII to Administration of Military Government in the US Zone in Germany, "Price Control, Trade and Rationing (except Food)" 5 September (file 014.1 GEC-AGO)

Black Market: Articles Supplied by US Army 7 September (file AG383-GEC-AGO)

Amendment to Section XXIV of Administration of Military Government in US Zone in Germany-Law Number 54, "Use of Wehrmacht Property" . . . . . 7 September (file 014.1 GEC-AGO)

Administrative Memorandum No. 1. "Mission, Organization and Functions of Industry Branch, G-5" . . . . . 24 Aug 45.



# Removal of Nazis and Militarists

BY MAJOR KEITH WILSON

Public Safety Division, U. S. Group C. C.

AT the recent three-power conference in Potsdam a uniform policy for application throughout Germany was enunciated with reference to the removal of Nazis from governmental and economic life in Germany. It is quoted below: •

"All members of the Nazi Party who have been more than nominal participants in its activities and all other persons hostile to Allied purposes shall be removed from public and semi-public office and from positions of responsibility in important private undertakings. Such persons shall be replaced by persons who, by their political and moral qualities, are deemed capable of assisting in developing genuine democratic institutions in Germany."

Notwithstanding this agreement between the occupying powers on the broad policy, it is at once apparent that there is much room for disagreement, not alone between nations, but between individuals, on the question of the application and implementation of the broad policy enunciated at Potsdam.

A few of the more general questions are:

What constitutes being "more than a nominal participant in the activities of the Nazi Party?"

How can one best recognize a person who is "hostile to Allied purposes?"

What is "public office" and still more difficult, what is "semi-public office?"

How does one define an "important private undertaking?"

And having defined that, what is a "position of responsibility" in it?

One of the most troublesome and controversial definitions is that which attempts to describe persons who are to be considered more than nominal Nazis. JCS 1067 states:

"Persons are to be treated as more than nominal participants in party activities and as active supporters of Nazism and militarism when they have (a) held office or otherwise been active at any level from local to national in the party and its subordinate organizations, or in organizations which further militaristic doctrines; (b) authorized or participated affirmatively in any Nazi crimes, racial persecutions or discriminations; (c) been avowed believers in Nazism or racial and militaristic creeds; or (d) voluntarily given substantial or material support or political assistance of any kind to the Nazi party or Nazi officials and leaders."

## FEW PEOPLE DISAGREE

Few people would seriously disagree with the definition, which only proves that it isn't specific enough. But it nevertheless serves a highly useful purpose in that it furnishes a general guide to the formulation of objective criteria or specific measuring rods by which to judge individuals by their past record of political activities.

There is no better method of judging an individual, estimating what is in his mind and heart, and predicting what his conduct is likely to be in the future, than by a critical review of what he did in the past. This same principle is applied

every day in meeting and judging people and it is the very foundation of judicial and legal principles. "By their deeds ye shall know them." It doesn't do exact justice in every case but no court of law claims to do exact justice in all cases. In any event, it is necessary to investigate the political background of thousands and thousands of persons and there is not time to consider judicially the mitigating circumstances which every Nazi could conjure up to hinder and delay such investigation. It must be done with a surgeon's knife if it is to be done at all, and if it is done that way it will more nearly approximate exact justice. It is not possible to do it by attempting to read a Nazi's mind, or by letting him say he is repentant, or by gazing into a crystal ball.

### A DANGEROUS CATEGORY

Therefore it has been defined what constitutes more than a nominal Nazi in terms of mandatory removal categories and discretionary removal categories. If he's in a mandatory removal category, he's dangerous — get rid of him immediately. If he's in a discretionary removal category, he's bad but not quite so bad. Use your own judgment but get rid of him as soon as you can dispense with his services or as soon as you can find a suitable replacement.

Probably no two people would agree 100% with all of the categories of mandatory removal. Some feel that they go too far, some feel that they don't go far enough. Some of the categories were arrived at by compromise. Many of them were dictated by the Joint Chiefs of Staff. But the mandatory removal categories reflect collective judgment, both here and at home, and for those instances of individual injustice, the directive provides its own escape valve by permitting the appeal

and review of cases where non-Nazis or merely nominal Nazis have been harshly treated.

### INCLUDES ALL OFFICIALS

Public and semi-public office is defined as follows: "The terms public and semi-public office shall include all officials, civil servants and employees in the governmental service excepting employment of such minor importance that the incumbent or appointee is not placed in a position to endanger Allied interests or commit acts hostile to Allied principles and purposes by reason of his employment."

Some Military Government officers may well question the consistency of the directive which is so specific with reference to mandatory and discretionary removal categories and yet so seemingly vague in its definition of public and semi-public office, for here it is in effect defining which persons in public life must be investigated and conversely, which need not be investigated. But this definition was not drafted without considerable thought.

Why not exempt common labor, or persons earning less than a certain monthly salary, or persons below a certain civil service grade or persons in non-policy making positions? These are all things to be considered, but the answer is that no exact line can be drawn if consideration is to be taken of the security of our military occupation. A janitor or scrubwoman is a common laborer and yet some janitors or scrubwomen might have access to important records by reason of their employment in a building where the records were housed. A policeman earns a very low salary and enters the civil

service in the lower grade and yet no one would deny that he is in a most favorable position by reason of his employment to commit acts hostile to Allied purposes. A school teacher is a non-policy making civil servant and yet it would be impossible to permit a confirmed nazi to have the opportunity to teach the coming generation of Germans the racial nonsense and the glorification of military conquest which is in Hitler's "Mein Kampf."

Military Government officers, special control officers and using services in the field must decide who is to be investigated and who need not be investigated. The test must be: is the position of such minor importance that the incumbent is not in a position by reason of his employment to commit acts hostile to Allied purposes. No overall definitive line can be drawn which will be the same in all fields of government and special administrative instructions on this point are needed in certain special agencies and government owned utilities. Such instructions have already been issued in the field of Postal, Telegraph and Telephone services and are about to be issued for railroad employees.

### "POSITIONS OF RESPONSIBILITY"

Similar difficulties are being encountered with reference to important private undertakings. Here it is necessary to investigate and remove Nazis from "positions of responsibility" according to the broad policy. The directive defines "positions of responsibility" as meaning "policy-making, executive positions and personnel officers." This would certainly include all officers and directors of a corporation, but below this level the decision in many cases must rest in the sound judgment of Military Government Officers, special

control officers and using services in the field. A definition of "important private undertakings" is contained in the directive which compels the removal of Nazis from certain classifications of business and commercial enterprises but again judgment must be exercised in the field in deciding what enterprises "are important factors in the German economy or in the economy of the region or community in which they operate."

### CONCERNED WITH POLICE

Something should be said about the public safety responsibility with respect to denazification. It is not the responsibility of Public Safety to remove nazis from public office generally. It is the responsibility of Public Safety to remove nazis from the German police and fire forces. It is the responsibility of other Military Government officers, special control officers and using services to remove nazis in governmental agencies and private undertaking under their supervision.

Public Safety does provide a service by operating a Special Branch to investigate the political backgrounds of persons. In other words, it operates an investigative and fact finding agency to assist in making wise decisions on removal, retention or appointment of individuals, but it does not order Military Government to remove persons in mandatory removal categories. The directive does. If Military Government Detachments choose to appoint or retain a person who is in a mandatory removal category, they are violating General Eisenhower's orders, not the orders of the Public Safety officer.

Something should also be said about the relationship between Counter-Intelligence and Public Safety. Experience in the field indicates that there

is a tendency among some Military Government Officers to push the investigative job off on to CIC and to consider CIC clearance as equivalent to a complete investigation. CIC has its hands full trying to round up all the thousands of persons in arrest categories and hasn't time to do the Public Safety job of screening public office holders. Furthermore CIC is primarily concerned with security considerations which are

much narrower than the factors involved in denazification. The Public Safety Special Branch will clear each case with CIC as a routine matter, but that is only one of the steps in the vetting process. It does not relieve Public Safety Officers of their responsibility for making the investigation, nor Military Government officers of their responsibility for making the final decision on removal, retention or appointment.

We are all prone to complain about the large quantities of "poop" floating around, and of necessity we restrict our reading to matters within our particular fields of interest. The directive on "Removal of Nazis and Militarists" is the concern of all Military Government officers, special control officers and using services. It contains our policy on one of the principal objectives of the war. It is not a directive which is of interest only to Public Safety Officers. Everyone should read it and understand it thoroughly, particularly Part 4 which describes the procedures to be followed by all Military Government Officers in order to key in smoothly with that portion of the job which is to be done by Public Safety. Commanding Officers of Military Government Detachments should circulate Part 4 to all officers and have them sign a paper certifying that they have read and understood the procedures they are supposed to follow.

---

## U. S. Organization for Mil Gov in Germany

The Commanding General, United States Forces European Theater, is charged with two primary responsibilities with respect to the civilian population in Germany. He serves as the United States member of the Control Council and he is responsible for the administration of military government in the zone assigned to the United States for the purpose of occupation and administration. These responsibilities are quite different and require extremely close coordination between the officers engaged in these two activities. The organization of the U. S. Army for

accomplishing these tasks is outlined below.

Responsibility for the administration of Germany as a whole is lodged in the Control Council by agreement between the powers concerned. The Council consists of representatives of the United States, the United Kingdom, the U. S. S. R. and France. General Eisenhower represents the United States. The policies of the United States Government with respect to military government in Germany are transmitted in instructions to General Eisenhower through the United States Joint Chiefs of Staff in Washington, D. C.

To assist him in the performance of his duties as a member of the Control Council General Eisenhower has established a headquarters known as the "U. S. Group Control Council (Germany)" which is responsible as follows:

a. To negotiate with the other nations represented in the Control Council allied policy with respect to the Military Government of Germany as a whole.

b. To direct the execution with the other nations represented in the Control Council of so much of the agreed allied policy as requires execution through German central authorities.

c. To give such additional direction to the German central authorities as may be required to implement Military Government in the zone.

d. To prepare in coordination with the Theater Staff for the Deputy Military Governor, policies for the U. S. Zone conforming to U. S. views in the absence of Control Council policies.

### GEN. CLAY IN COMMAND

The U. S. Group Control Council is located in Berlin with the Quadripartite Control Council. Lt. General Lucius D. Clay is Commanding General of the Group. He also serves as Deputy to General Eisenhower on the Control Council. The Group is divided into the following functional divisions: Army (Ground), Naval, Air, Finance, Legal, Industry, Trade and Commerce, Food and Agriculture, Reparations, Deliveries and Restitution, Communications, Manpower, Transport, Public Health and Welfare, Public Safety, Civil Administration, and Prisoners of War and Displaced Persons. The Group also includes the Directors of Intelligence, Public Relations, Political Affairs and Information Control. To coordinate the

work of these divisions, General Clay has three Assistant Deputy Military Governors. Although most U. S. Group personnel is military, many of the divisions include civilian specialists in various fields. For example, Mr. Charles Fahy is Director of the Legal Division. Prior to assuming this post, he was Solicitor General of the United States.

### CARRIED OUT IN ZONES

Once agreement has been reached at the Control Council on policies to be followed with respect to Germany as a whole, the policies are carried out in the various Zones by the respective Zone Commanders. It is contemplated that as limited Governmental functions are organized on a central basis, policies formulated by the Control Council with respect to such activities will be transmitted directly from the Control Council to the appropriate German Agencies.

General Eisenhower exercises supreme authority in the U. S. Zone of occupation. Staff responsibility for military government in the United States Zone is handled for the Commanding General through the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-5, USFET (Brig. Gen. Adcock) located at Frankfurt. The theater staff is charged with the execution, implementation and supervision within the U. S. Zone of approved Control Council policy and, in the absence of such policy, of approved U. S. policy. G-5 Division is organized along substantially the same lines as the U. S. Group, having functional branches and sections which closely parallel the divisions of the U. S. Group C. C. In some instances personnel is identical. For example, Brig. Gen. William H. Draper is Chief of the Economics Branch, USFET as well as Assistant

Deputy for Resources in the U. S. Group C. C.

The U. S. Zone is divided into the Eastern Military District, comprising the area of Bavaria, and the Western Military District, comprising parts of Baden, Württemberg, Hessen and Hessen-Nassau, and the Bremen Enclave. The Military District is the basic unit employed by the Military Governor for military government in the U. S. Zone.

The City of Greater Berlin has been constituted as an International Zone,

one sector of which is occupied by U. S. Army Forces. Supreme authority in the City of Berlin is exercised on a quadripartite basis by an agency called the Kommandantura. The Commander of U. S. Troops in the Berlin District is the U. S. representative on the Kommandantura. Military Government problems within the U. S. sector are a responsibility of the Commanding General, Berlin District, who is responsible in Military Government matters to the U. S. Group Control Council and not to USFET.

---

## Reorganization of German Private Welfare Agencies

GERMAN private welfare agencies are now authorized to reorganize and operate on the Land subordinate levels in the US Zone, it was announced by the Internal Affairs Branch, G-5, USFET. They are required to coordinate their programs with those of the public welfare agencies in each community in order to avoid duplication of effort and achieve the maximum of service to the needy.

The principal private agencies are the Red Cross, the Caritas Verband (Catholic) and the Innere Mission (Protestant). Since the occupation, the national officers of these agencies have ceased to function but the local units have shown great vitality in many cities and small

communities. The new USFET Directive will allow these isolated units to be tied together into completely denazified Land-wide organizations.

During the coming winter, the welfare problems will require all the public and private welfare activity that can be mustered. The private agencies provide a medium through which each citizen can do something to help himself and to help others. The resettlement of Germans, expelled from other countries, the training and answering of inquiries concerning missing Germans, assistance to the public relief agencies in mass feeding and disaster relief are among the tasks which the private agencies will tackle.

# The Battle for Health

A recent conference of the Chief Public Health Officers of the regions that make up the American Zone of Occupation in Germany was convened in Frankfurt by G-5 Division of the Theater Staff to discuss problems, and to bring out in open discussions all the various problems related to the application of the Theater directive pertaining to Military Government organization, the American troops, the displaced persons and the civilian population. At this meeting were gathered 15 US Army Medical officers who are all experts in the combined fields of public health and military government and whose recommendations would to a great degree influence the course of our civil administration of Germany, for through their combined efforts and studies the control of disease will be effected.

It is through these public health officers that all theater directives, orders and policies on civilian medical and health services are channelled. And it is through the investigations they conduct that the Military Commander is able to estimate and determine the general health and nutritional status of the German population and the steps that will be necessary to carry out a firm but just and humane military occupation of Germany.

At this conference plans were formulated for preventing a general lapse of health conditions in Germany taking into account the existing conditions of current or potential serious shortages of food, fuel and transportation which combined with the projected movements of millions of the civil population sets the stage for the onset of an epidemic

or pandemic similar to the one that followed the last war and possibly even on a greater scale. It was recalled that the typhus epidemic alone that occurred in Eastern Europe following the last war claimed three millions in dead and a score of millions in sick and that this epidemic was accelerated by the same conditions now existing in Europe.

Through these 15 specialists and their assistants the Military Governor controls all the activities and functions of the entire German civil medical and health services, which includes medical practice, nursing, hospitals, medical supplies, sanitation, veterinary services, and the removal of nazi personnel and influences therefrom.

## TO SUPPRESS DISEASES

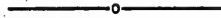
While hostilities were still in progress the public health mission was the suppression and control of diseases among civilians that might be hazardous to our forces or create civil unrest. After the cessation of hostilities and as a result of decisions arrived at in the Potsdam agreement the mission had broadened for it became then the intent not only to control disease conditions that might effect American troops garrisoned in our Zone but that we would now direct, supervise and control the reestablishment and maintenance, within reasonable limits, of the normal German medical and health services after removal of Nazi influences. This latter addition to the mission of Military Government Public Health in Germany is in keeping with the American way of thinking; for it is logical that a reasonably healthy German population will react much

more favorably to democratic form of living and government than would one suffering from disease and unrest.

The chief objectives of the public health mission are being accomplished. The German medical and health services are becoming reestablished and are pushing ahead in spite of numerous handicaps. However, from a health point of view the good progress made this summer and the lack of any major epidemic conditions should not be considered too reassuring, for with the onset of winter which is the season for epidemics of respiratory diseases there is

danger ahead and every effort must be made to make the Germans provide themselves shelter, fuel and sufficient food to carry them thru the winter. The German civilian nutrition situation is only fair and there are little or no reserves to fall back on. This is further aggravated by the fact that the body requires 300 to 400 more calories during the winter months to keep warm.

The success of the public health mission is difficult to measure for it is an ironical fact that public health and preventive medicine can be measured only by its failures.





# British Appointments

Many appointments have been made recently outside the US Zone which are of considerable interest to those who were formerly active in SHAEF and to those who are now engaged in our own Military Government.

Prominent among these appointments has been that of Lt. General Sir A. E. Grasett, KBE, CB, DSO, MC, former ACOS, G-5, SHAEF. General Grasett has recently assumed his new duties as Governor of Jersey.

Field Marshal Montgomery is now Commander of the British Army of the Rhine and Major Galloway is his Chief of Staff. General Robertson was recently appointed head of Military Government with Major General Templar as his deputy and Major General Kirby has assumed responsibility for the administrative and organization side of Military Government.

The above appointments are a part of the new organization of British Military Government.

---

## Coal Shipments Up

DURING the month of August, 115,608 metric tons of coal were received in the United States Zone from the Saar and Moselle. In addition to the coal, the Saar also shipped into the U. S. Zone 2,677 metric tons of coke.

The Saar shipments were distributed among the Military Governments of Mannheim, Stuttgart, Darmstadt, Wies-

baden, Kassel, and Frankfurt. Quantities were also sent to the 2nd Military Railway Service, 7th Army Engineers and Frankfurt Area. The Moselle shipments were consigned to QM Base Depots in France.

---

## Back to Forty Hours

THE Secretary of War, in accordance with the desires of the President, has recently directed that a five day, forty hour, work week would become effective in the Zones of the Interior on 9 September for all civilian employees. Certain provisions, however were stipulated. If such a work week proved to be a serious detriment to essential operations, additional hours might be scheduled for the sixth and seventh days until 14 October without requesting approval of the Commanding General of the appropriate Force. Approvals of temporarily additional hours as a regular schedule beyond 14 October, as the numbers and amount of OT worked, will be reported by the Forces to the Director of Civilian Personnel and to the Training Office of the Secretary of War.

The Commanding Generals of the Forces were urged to keep approvals at an absolute minimum and to encourage the use of skeleton staffs instead of complete staffs as a means of reducing the number of those who may be

required to be employed in excess of 40 hours a week.

It was pointed out, however, that the reduction of hours will not be considered as justification for any increase in total civilian strength in any Force or War Department Group.

---

### **Military Uniforms Prohibited**

IN A RECENT decision of the Control Council, it was directed that former members of the German armed forces, and other German civilians, are to cease wearing military uniform in its present color. It was also stated that military badges of rank, medals, or insignia are also on the forbidden list. Dyed uniforms, without insignia, are to be authorized because of the present clothing shortage, the deadline for the "conversion" of uniforms is 1 December, 1945.

### **Marburg Medical School to Open**

AUTHORITY has recently been granted to reopen the Medical School at Marburg University. Plans are being made and the preliminary steps taken to permit immediate resumption of classes.

---

### **Beer for Berlin**

THE Hans Sixtus Schultheiss Brewery has been designated for production of beer for U. S. Forces in Berlin. This brewery has been in a position since the first of August to start production but has been delayed because of lack of malt. A plea has gone out to all potential sources in an effort to obtain 200 tons of malt monthly. Anybody knowing the whereabouts of malt is invited to come to the aid of the beerless Yanks in Berlin.



## GERMAN REACTIONS

# Danger of Nazi Solidarity in Small Towns

IN PURSUING our determination to uproot nazism completely we have already recognized that our aim would not be accomplished by the mere dismissal of people in public service and top industrial positions. Hence the recent directive turning our anti-nazi spotlight on the whole structure of German life and demanding the elimination of nazi influence wherever it is found in trade, industry, or private business. Those whose lives have been choked by the nazi weed for 12 years know how tough its roots are and would warn us that the weeding will have to be done meticulously and repeatedly. Although from superficial reflection one might conclude that it would be easiest to spot and eliminate nazis of every shape and form in small towns and rural districts, sincere anti-nazis in such places draw our attention to the fact that the contrary is often the case and bid us be exceptionally alert. The situation in one small town in the Western Military District as viewed by an ardent proponent of our eradication policy is paraphrased below. Detachment officers at Kreis level may determine to what extent his claim is valid that the state of affairs described is symptomatic for many other provincial towns in the US Zone.

Whoever today represents the viewpoint that national socialism and militarism still retain a predominant influence over the internal structure of German life meets with the same dis-

belief as he who pointed, prophetically, to the resurrection of militarism and the Bismarckian spirit in the years 1920-25. Present conditions in this town are actually such, that a lone anti-nazi cannot assert himself effectually against the solidarity of the nazis. Even where the latter by misuse of official power had obtained possession of the job or business of an anti-nazi, the rectification of the injustice is often considered as a "personal affair" and the nazi is not forcibly dispossessed. The nazis stick together and seek by every possible means to evade punitive measures affecting them and to block the efforts of anti-nazis to make headway toward being restored to their natural rights. Two prominent instances are indicative of many minor ones that have occurred. Two months ago the mayor of the town announced over the radio the establishment of an official "Rectification Bureau" (Wiedergutmachungsstelle) to handle claims against nazi injustices. About the same time the radio also publicized the intention of the town authorities to make all nazis evacuate their homes in favor of non-nazis who had been bombed out and of nazi victims returning from concentration camps. Despite the unusual publicity neither of these anti-nazi measures was ever carried out. Both the mayor and the housing-office head are described as proven anti-nazis and credited with having had sincere intentions but they were in some way pressured into a policy of non-action.

The contention is that up to the present the majority of nazis have not been eliminated from positions of influence. The help which an old party member is immediately offered everywhere by his former colleagues is denied in advance to an anti-nazi, each time for an apparently logical reason which the authorities often cannot check. The influence of former members of the NSDAP or its affiliates also extends, unfortunately, to a multitude of non-party yes-men whose thoughts continue to be controlled by the habits of their twelve-year sheep-like response to whatever the party wanted. In small towns the few really democratic, officials (not those who offer Military Government just lip-service) are at a disadvantage in combatting nazis because each of the latter has so many relations, friends, or members of his professional fraternity on whom he can call for support. It is in small towns too, where trade opportunities are limited, that the independent tradesmen such as jewelers, druggists, etc., are mostly nazis who were able to evade military service and who have so far been left untouched and are able to retain their wartime monopoly of local business.

### NAZIS AVOID REGISTRATION

Much of the evil, the small town commentator avers, lies in the fact that, contrary to Military Government orders, a great number of party members avoid registering as such. This is especially easy for refugees from other parts of Germany, to which there is being added a considerable number still coming from the Russian zone. To correct this situation the following measures are suggested by the informant: a) the publication of an alphabetical list of

all nazis in each town who have registered as such, so the populace can make its own check and report omissions to the Military Government; b) making it obligatory for all former Block and Cell leaders to submit a written list of all former members of the party or its affiliates in their block, stipulating a heavy fine (perhaps RM 500) for each "forgotten" name; c) checking by Military Government from outside on the possible party membership of people whose residence in the town is of wartime origin.

### Qualified Approval of Denazification: Three Opinions

AT THE present it is the denazification program which seems to absorb the attention of the average German. This point was made abundantly clear in recent conversation with three prominent personalities in one of the Landkreise of Hessen-Nassau. The community visited is preeminently agricultural; it suffered very little war damage; and it has every prospect of getting through the winter without too much discomfort. About 60% of the population is Protestant, 30 % Catholic, and 10% "Gottgläubig". Before 1933 the Deutsche Volkspartei was the strongest party, receiving about 40% of all votes cast; the Socialist Party was next with almost as many; and the Catholic Center Party third with about 20%. When the NSDAP took over, about 25% of the population of this Landkreis joined it, as compared with less than 10% in Germany as a whole.

The persons interviewed in this community were the Landrat, a former member of the Center Party, who

joined no nazi organization; the former Bürgermeister who was removed from office because of his party affiliation; and a member of the local antifascist group. All three, including the deposed Bürgermeister, were emphatically in agreement with the principles underlying the denazification program. But all three, including the antifascist himself, were just as emphatic in expressing their conviction that the program should not be carried out too inflexibly. The Landrat complained of the administrative difficulties created by removing from office all people with the nazi stigma. The antifascist pointed out that a serious social problem was being created, that harmless functionaries were being turned into potentially dangerous malcontents. The former Bürgermeister felt, as one might guess, that every case should be considered on its own merits. Of course all "bad" nazis should be eliminated from public view as well as from public office. "But," he said, "if you turn everyone out, from business as well as from civil administration, far from placating the anti-nazis you will alienate them; for many anti-nazis have some relatives or friends who were in the party. Furthermore, when you put into office extremely young men you do get individuals who were not officially enrolled in the party, but it should be remembered that the young were all brought up and educated under the nazi regime." The ex-Bürgermeister then went on to state that in his opinion those who joined the NSDAP after May 1, 1937, were far worse than those who joined it before. The early members joined in good faith, not knowing the true characteristics of Nazism. The others could have no such excuse.

The Landrats principal objection to the denazification program seemed to be that it was seriously interfering with his administrative work. "Why don't the American authorities have enough faith in the officials whom they appoint to permit them, the Germans, to carry out denazification? We could do it. We know who the criminals are. We also know that many of them never joined the party, yet profited from it. Let us weed them out, but let the little man alone who simply joined the party to keep his job. The confidence of the people would thus be won, administrative dislocation would be reduced to a minimum, and there would be no group of malcontents to deal with."

#### FAVORED PROGRAM

The antifascist was in favor of the denazification program but believed that it was being carried out too arbitrarily. There was danger that it might create problems more serious than those arising from the mere presence of a former party member in a public position of minor importance. He was disappointed that the organization which he represented had not been consulted in regard to the removals or appointments which had been made. He felt that in some cases the change had definitely been for the worse. "If denazification is to be carried out successfully," he stated, "through all branches of private enterprise, it will most certainly be necessary for the American authorities to secure the services of German collaborators. It is impossible for a foreigner, newly arrived in Germany, to determine to what extent different individuals derived personal advantage from their party connections. But we know, so why not let us carry out the purge, under the overall supervision of Military Government?"

# LESSONS FROM OPERATIONS

## RAPID RESULTS IN ROAD REPAIR

IN THE Mannheim area, responsibility for roads and bridges was assumed recently by the Transportation Officer. Arrangements were made with the Engineer unit stationed there to stockpile gravel and asphalt along military roads needing repair. The responsibility for securing necessary labor and material with which to complete the repairs will fall to the local Military Government Detachments. In this way, the more urgent repair of all local military roads in the Mannheim area will be expedited.

## RATIONS FOR RIVER RIDERS

WITH THE reopening of river traffic, many problems have arisen in regard to the personnel employed on the river boats. To meet the needs of those who must travel in different zones, and particularly the barge operators who will be moving up and down the Rhine River, travellers' food stamps and temporary ration cards are being issued by the Provincial Food Office.

## WHERE SHALL WE START?

FROM Wiesbaden comes these interesting highlights of political development. "The majority of the anti-nazi Germans believe in democracy by decree and in freedom under the watchful but stern eye of a benevolent Gestapo. With no faith in their own political abilities they still look to the occupational forces for guidance. The ideas of the anti nazi elements are best exemplified by the

following excerpts from speeches of some leading members of these groups: "We anti-nazis are an old lot. Our 'Youth' is over forty. We have no strength; at fifty we are actually eighty. Years of fear have aged all of us." (From an SPD member). "Where shall we start? Shall we lead our prostituted women on the road to virtue or shall we rehabilitate our proletarian bums?" (A KPD member). "I'm certain of only one thing — that faith must play an important role in the rebuilding of Germany. Faith in a leader brings Hitlerism; faith in God brings equality among men." (From a Centrist). In spite of all this cogitation of a "Weltschmerz" caliber, old jealousies of less lofty aspects are re-awakening. These under-surface currents come to fore in the questions of trade unions. In spite of the fact that no trade unions have as yet been formed, two trade union movements are in existence — the Communist and Socialist. Apart from their names there are no real differences between them and they both labor under their misconception of the powers of the trade union in the period to come. In the workers' committee, the forerunner of the trade union, they are now toying with the idea of forming one overall trade union which will be subdivided into departments for specific industries. Most interested individuals take it for granted that the Union will be of the vertical type. In attempting to discover the differences between the Socialist and Communist trade unionist one is struck only by pettiness. The Socialists point to their experience in union matters while Communists parade their

wounds and bloody shirts. Otherwise the task of differentiation still awaits a supersensitive political analyst."

## INTER-ZONAL TRADE

FROM Detachment E-5 comes the report that several areas in the British Zone were visited to investigate the possibility of inter-zone trade of surplus food commodities, subject to the approval of higher American & British Headquarters. At Hannover a surplus of 2000 tons of sugar is available for trade for certain chemical products in the US Zone. At Hamburg there was found a surplus of dairy cattle, most of which will be slaughtered for food because of the lack of fodder. The possibility of exchanging some of the cows for older milk cows in this area was discussed, and consideration was given to the use of a mill in that area which can process 12,000 tons of oil seed monthly.

## GOVERNING BOARD PROPOSED

IN ORDER to lighten the overwhelming responsibility now placed on the shoulders of the Landesdirektor für Landwirtschaft und Ernährung, and to give a voice to Baden in such recommendations as the Land Food Estate for North Württemberg-Baden may present, a Landesausschuss (Governing Board) has been proposed to be constituted as follows: a chairman, 4 farmers (Württ.), chief of Genossenschaften (Württ.), 2 farmers (1 each LKB's Mannheim and Karlsruhe), chief of Genossenschaften (Baden). This Landesausschuss if appro-

ved would meet at least once a week with the Landesdirektor to recommend action and to clear up outstanding problems. The Landesdirektor would transmit their wishes to the Military Government for approval.

This Landesausschuss is proposed as a temporary body, to remain only until the present Land Food Estate Administration has been full re-activated, at which time it is hoped that the former Landwirtschaftskammer can be recreated, i. e., separated from the Land administration as it was before 1933.

## WHAT NEXT?

THE problem met by Military Government Detachments are many and varied, but the Bremen Enclave recently encountered one of the strangest. A breach in diplomatic relations was threatened until the Detachment arranged for the delivery of three live sheep to the British steamship Ocean Strength. These sheep were for use as sacrificial animals in celebration of the Mohammedan feast of Ramadan by 15 Arab crew members. The request for the sheep was submitted by the British Ministry of War Transport. The ship's captain paid for the sheep.

## POLICE TURN TO THE DOGS

LK Hofgeismar (C 1523) has started a school for police dogs. This school is under the direction of one of the policemen and, as soon as the dogs are judged capable they will be used as part of the police force.

## Denazification Backed by US Press

DENAZIFICATION measures outlined at the recent Military Government Conference at USFET Headquarters have been the subject of favorable editorial comment in the U. S. press, while correspondents, in their dispatches from the field during the past week, devoted much attention to the problems of the approaching winter.

"Defeated Germany is full of former SS and Gestapo men," said the Philadelphia Inquirer in commenting on the orders for the denazification and demilitarization of the Reich. All of these elements remain as a menace to the world. They remind us sharply that Nazism is not dead, but playing possum."

"Gen. Eisenhower, whose sagacity as a military leader is almost equalled by his clear perception of this fundamental issue, has placed at the top of his agenda the problem of rooting nazis out of positions of power and influence in the American Zone," declared the Boston Globe. "After nearly three months of experience he feels that the business of getting hold of the area is finished. While this leaves many problems, the extirpation of Fascism in its German guise seems to him to rate a top priority from now on."

Two conclusions are to be drawn from the Military Government Conference proceedings, asserted Drew Middleton, correspondent of The New York Times. First, "that a considerable amount of

denazification still remains to be accomplished, especially in the industrial and commercial fields, despite the fact that between 50,000 and 60,000 nazis at policy making levels are now in jail." Second, "that if the plans at present under discussion for the disposition of industrial plants that contributed to armaments manufacture without manufacturing weapons are accepted, the German economy has little chance to recover, and Germany, by reason of her economic weakness, will be reduced to the status of a third rate power".

"Notwithstanding the current emphasis placed on ending German power to end war the first practical problem is to start the Reich economic machine functioning again", said Harry Kern in News Week. "The reason for this attitude is simple: fear of what is going to happen this winter, not only in Germany, but all over Europe. American and British officers already see the shadow of starvation looming in the Reich. If famine comes, trouble may spread quickly to other countries, especially France".

Other observers also warn of the possibility of famine. After a five weeks tour of Europe, Lorna Hay and Haywood Magee, in an article "Report on Chaos", in the London Picture Post, predict that "German misery this winter will be on a scale unknown in Europe since the Middle Ages". Closely parallel is the warning of Rhona Churchill, correspondent of the London Daily



Mail, that "famine and pestilence, far worse than anything anticipated by Military Government four weeks ago, is now virtually certain to sweep through British occupied Germany this winter unless plans for feeding Germans are radically modified and more help is forthcoming from outside".

"The coming winter will provide a test for the Allied policy of a hard peace," declared Joe Alex Morris, in an article in Collier's magazine. "The real test of our determination to make Germany shift for itself will come next winter, when it is obvious that Germany will be at starvation level in many places unless there is outside assistance, and when the question of food and fuel carries important implications for the future of Europe he said." As long as the United Nations avoid engaging in political or ideological maneuvering, such problems can be solved by joint action without weakening the policy of a hard peace".

## Handling of DP's

The work of Military Government in handling displaced persons has recently received several bouquets from magazine and newspaper writers. In an article in Collier's, on "Europe's Hangover", W. B. Courtney declared that the officers of the Displaced Persons Branch, G-5 SHAEF had untangled the menacing chaos of the vast migration criss-crossing the Reich "with what seems to me to have been incredible skill and despatch".

In a Frankfurt dispatch, a Manchester Guardian correspondent described as "a remarkable achievement" the handling by Military Government authorities "of these huge numbers of the dis-

placed' who thronged the roads of Germany during the spring and early summer."

A more critical note was voiced by Sigrid Schultz of the Chicago Tribune, who said that while correspondents and visitors "are being taken on tours of a few model camps for displaced persons, conditions in out-of-the-way camps remain unsatisfactory".

## War Criminals

Publication of the first of major war criminals has directed editorial attention to the importance and significance of the coming Nuremberg trials. "Public opinion will expect the trials to be ruthless, expeditious and of such a nature as to rob the criminals of any romantic glamor which might poison the minds of the Germans of the next generation", declared the London News Chronicle. The Manchester Guardian warned that the Allies must guard against giving any impression that the proceedings are political trials. "The way they are carried out must appear just not only to the German people (for if justice is not apparent all their reforming effects will be lost) but to historians writing in any country a hundred years from now".

The London Daily Herald expressed the view that "the sooner the trials are held the better", and the Daily Worker pointed out that for the first time in history, "men, however highly placed, are to be made to pay for aggression and for the crimes which, though they revolt the universal conscience, have been hitherto committed with impunity for want of a responsible tribunal to try them".

Expressing satisfaction over the na-

mes on the first list, the Soviet newspaper Pravda said that these criminals "were not mere officials of a cannibal fascist regime. They were the masters themselves, the commanders and inspirers who directed Hitler's hordes and instructed the butchers".

## Report from Japan

Dispatches from observers with Gen. MacArthur's occupation forces in Japan indicate that military government officers in the land of the Rising Sun should have little trouble with the population. "The placidity and even good humor of the Japanese man in the street in the face of the Allied military occupation is one of the great surprises of the Pacific war", cabled A. T. Steele to the New York Herald Tribune from Tokio. "The conclusion is inescapable that while the country's morale was at low ebb because of fire raids, atomic bombing, hunger and the Soviet attack, it was Emperor Hirohito's defiance of the militarists and his decision to sue for peace that are chiefly responsible for the present compliant attitude of the Japanese public".

Richard Johnston, United Press correspondent, however, warned that the attitude of the Japs was that "next time we will do better". We will never be safe from another sneak attack, declared I. F. Stone in P. M., until the three roots of Japanese aggression are extirpated: the Emperor cult, the militarist tradition, and the control of the Japanese economy by a handful of great families.

## Random Comments

"As victor in the greatest war of history, we are committed now to arm-

ed occupation of the lands of our defeated enemies until it is assured that the principles for which we fought shall prevail. To meet those immediate obligations will require the maintenance for some time to come of all measure of our present land, sea and air power" — President Truman in message to Congress.

\* \*

"There are many interesting sights in Germany these days, but the one that tickles many Americans the most is the sight of the arrival for interrogation each day of a group of Germany's most exalted industrialists and financiers, who are learning the cost of losing the war they helped the Nazis start" — Carl Levin in New York Herald Tribune.

\* \*

"Coal is the basic industry for reconstruction not only in Britain, but in most of stricken Europe, and if there is failure of production of coal, there will be failure everywhere". — London Daily Mail.

\* \*

"Above all else, it will be necessary to give the Germans back their soul and their conscience. To do that we will have to resort to every device at our command. At times we will have to be brutally harsh, but that is the only way we can bring them back into the civilized family. It is my belief that motion pictures can play a very real and a very pronounced part in this task. We can show them directly and dramatically the proof of their crime and its extent". — Darryl F. Zanuck in Washington Merry-Go-Round.

\* \*

"Germany will progress politically as quickly as the minds of the people are cleansed and as soon as cultural accom-

plishments testify to the German people's moral right to existence" — Prof. K. H. Bauer, rector, Heidelberg University.

\* \*

"If we are forced to fight Germany again, it will not be Gen. Eisenhower's fault. Few men ever expected as complete a housecleaning. It may save us years of occupation" — Gabriel Heatter, MBS, in discussing capture of Nazi war criminals.

\* \*

A British officer on the Control Commission said: "Schmeling was nothing more than a political champion. He was used as a symbol of nazism throughout the war for the German youth. We don't want such a man publishing books for what he contends will be the re-education of German youth,

now that the war is over" — Associated Press dispatch.

\* \*

"I'd screen the young officers of the Army, who are the finest people I know, and see how many of them were willing and could qualify for foreign service. Most of them are going to be looking for jobs. They know the score over here and they have a very definite idea of what moving in here cost us, of what it is we're entitled to expect in return. What I would throw the hates out as fast as I could pay'em up to date is that breed of unctuous do-gooder who's been over here so long and has been sucked around so much that he's decided the United States isn't entitled to a very deep bow from everybody who had anything to do with this war". — Bill Cunningham in Boston Herald.



---

## QUERIES

---

### Period for Reparations

Q. Will Reparations be stretched over a period of years?

A. It is not so intended. The exchange of industrial capital goods and other commodities between the zones, according to the agreed Potsdam report, must be completed within a maximum of five years. If Reparations are confined mainly, as it is expected, to industrial capital goods, natural and external resources, and do not depend upon production, they can probably all be completed in that time.

### Restitution to Allied Nations

Q. Has there been any agreement in regard to Restitution to Allied Nations?

A. Restitution was not mentioned in the Potsdam Report. The physical return — to some degree — of directly identifiable and difficult-to-replace industrial capital equipment, small shipping and other removed assets of claimant nations, however, may be made from the US Zone as soon as a policy has been fixed.

### DAF Property

Q. Are we to take DAF property whenever we find it?

A. DAF property should be taken whenever and wherever it is found. Since this type of property will be taken on an Ad Hoc basis, it means that PCO's will have to cooperate and coordinate their activities with respect to this property

with PCO's at different and higher levels.

### Disposition of Forms

Q. What disposition should be made of forms MGAF (1)?

A. This form is a questionnaire or declaration which must be executed by every person subject to Law No. 52. These forms have been delivered to the Reichsbank branches, but no instructions have as yet been issued to the Reichsbank as to their disposition. Furthermore, notice has not been given to the public directing them to obtain this form, to execute it, and to return it to any particular depository. The mechanics through which distribution, execution and collection will be effected should be worked out by each Military District. The executed forms will be of immense value and assistance to PCO's insofar as they pertain to those properties coming within the scope of the Property Control Directive.

### Blocked Accounts

Q. Should blocked accounts be taken into control separately by the Property Control Officer?

A. Where the account is valuable and it constitutes property falling within the Property Control Directive, it should be taken into control.

### Travel Out of Germany

Q. Can German nationals in the US Zone now travel in and out of Germany?

A. Requests for travel outside Germany for private reasons cannot be favorably considered at this time (Refer: Paragraph 159a, Public Safety Technical Manual).

If the travel is sponsored by Military or government authorities as essential to their needs, supporting statements should be forwarded along with application forms to Combined Travel Security Board, USGCC. It is also necessary that precise details such as purpose of visit, names of plants or concerns to be visited, or other pertinent information be indicated.

The evaluation of the necessity or desirability of travel in such cases would be most helpful to the board in making its decision.

---

## **P E R S O N A L   D A T A**

---

### **Decorations**

OAK LEAF CLUSTER —  
DISTINGUISHED SERVICE MEDAL  
Brig Gen C. L. Adcock, G-5, USFET

DISTINGUISHED SERVICE MEDAL  
Brig Gen Frank McSherry, G-5, USFET

OAK LEAF CLUSTER — LEGION  
OF MERIT

Col Hayden N. Smith, G-5, USFET  
Col William L. Wilson, G-5, USFET

LEGION OF MERIT  
Col Bernard Bernstein, G-5, USFET

### **BRONZE STAR**

Lt Col William A. Curtin, Jr., G-5,  
USFET  
Lt Col Ben H. Brown, Jr., G-5, USFET

### **Returned to the States**

Lt Col Ben H. Brown, Jr., G-5, USFET  
Lt Col William A. Curtin, Jr., G-5, USFET  
Major Albina Shimaus, G-5, USFET  
Capt William McCullouch, 2nd MG Reg  
Sgt Marvin G. Sloan, 2nd MG Reg  
Sgt Nicholas Noto, 2nd MG Reg  
Pfc Lloyd A. Heffner, 3rd MG Reg  
Pfc Steven S. Mizia, 3rd MG Reg

A. Requests for travel outside Germany for private reasons cannot be favorably considered at this time (Refer: Paragraph 159a, Public Safety Technical Manual).

If the travel is sponsored by Military or government authorities as essential to their needs, supporting statements should be forwarded along with application forms to Combined Travel Security Board, USGCC. It is also necessary that precise details such as purpose of visit, names of plants or concerns to be visited, or other pertinent information be indicated.

The evaluation of the necessity or desirability of travel in such cases would be most helpful to the board in making its decision.

---

## **P E R S O N A L   D A T A**

---

### **Decorations**

OAK LEAF CLUSTER —  
DISTINGUISHED SERVICE MEDAL  
Brig Gen C. L. Adcock, G-5, USFET

DISTINGUISHED SERVICE MEDAL  
Brig Gen Frank McSherry, G-5, USFET

OAK LEAF CLUSTER — LEGION  
OF MERIT  
Col Hayden N. Smith, G-5, USFET  
Col William L. Wilson, G-5, USFET

LEGION OF MERIT  
Col Bernard Bernstein, G-5, USFET

### **BRONZE STAR**

Lt Col William A. Curtin, Jr., G-5,  
USFET  
Lt Col Ben H. Brown, Jr., G-5, USFET

### **Returned to the States**

Lt Col Ben H. Brown, Jr., G-5, USFET  
Lt Col William A. Curtin, Jr., G-5, USFET  
Major Albina Shimaus, G-5, USFET  
Capt William McCullouch, 2nd MG Reg  
Sgt Marvin G. Sloan, 2nd MG Reg  
Sgt Nicholas Noto, 2nd MG Reg  
Pfc Lloyd A. Heffner, 3rd MG Reg  
Pfc Steven S. Mizia, 3rd MG Reg

